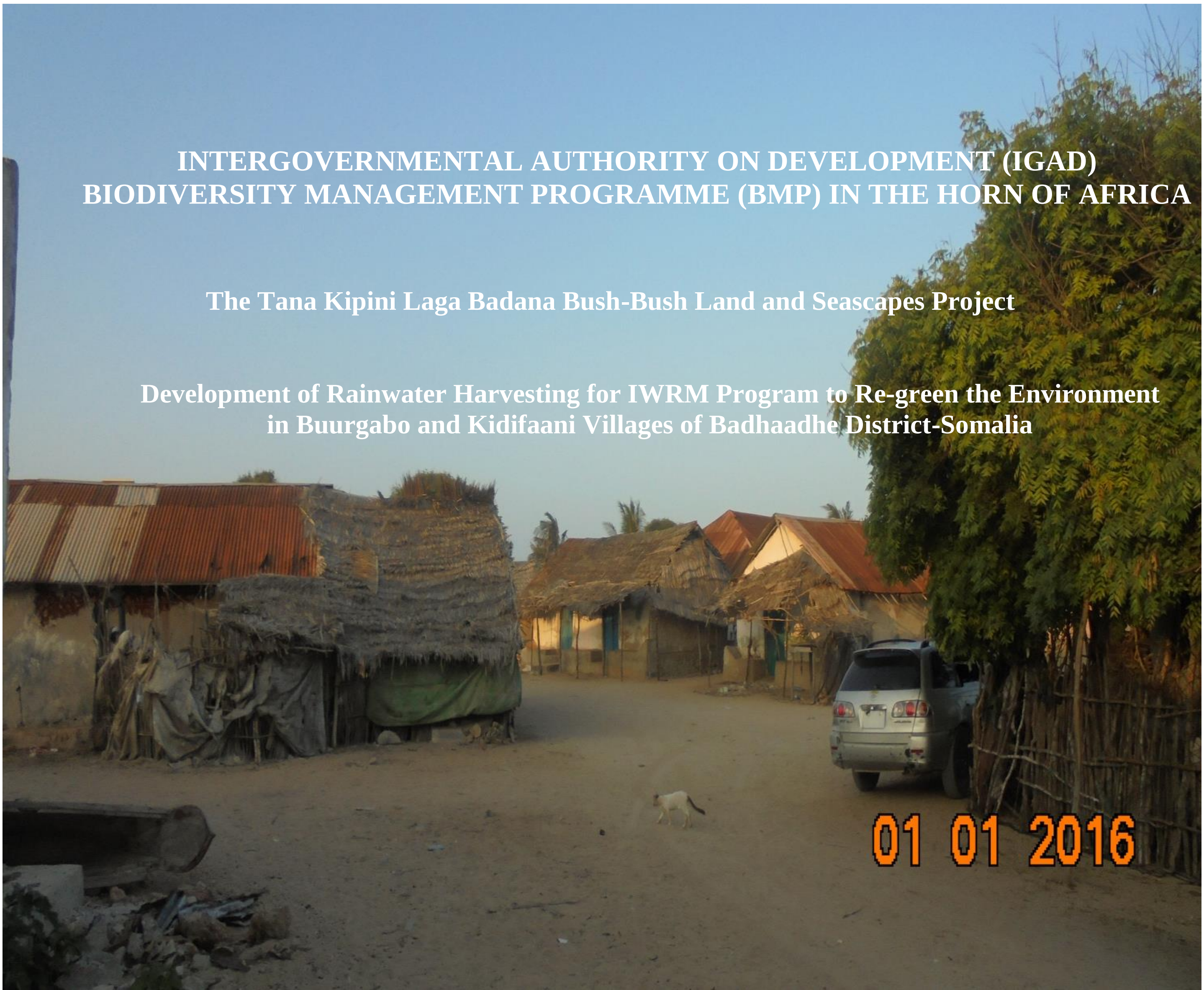

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (BMP) IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Tana Kipini Laga Badana Bush-Bush Land and Seascapes Project

Development of Rainwater Harvesting for IWRM Program to Re-green the Environment in Buurgabo and Kidifaani Villages of Badhaadhe District-Somalia

FINAL REPORT
From 1st July 2015 to 31st August 2016

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Rainwater Association of Somalia (RAAS)

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry-ICRAF

FUNDED BY
EU through IGAD

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ABBREVIATIONS

AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
BMP	Biodiversity Management Program
CFW	Cash for Work
CORPs	Community Own Resource Persons
DC	District Commissioner
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowances
EPI	Expended Program on Immunization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
HWT	Household Water Treatment
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
RAAS	Rainwater Association of Somalia
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WMC	Water Management Committee
WUET	Water Use Efficient Technologies

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rainwater Association of Somalia (RAAS) is one of the associated partners of the ICRAF/IGAD project funded by EU through IGAD assigned to facilitate and support the implementation of project; rainwater harvesting program for re-greening the environment. The main objective of the ToR for the Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) was to implement RWH and water use technologies in identified pilot farms in the IGAD-BMP project sites within Laga Badana Bush Bushle area of Somalia. In line with Article 1 of the ICRAF/RAAS sub-agreement signed on 28th September 2015, RAAS has successfully completed six (6) general activities of approved work. According to the Article-3 of the ICRAF/RAAS sub-agreement and the project work plan, the timeframe of the project indicated from 1st July 2015 to 31st July 2016, but due different challenges including time consuming of the consultative meetings for the project implementation endorsements with different levels of authorities at federal, regional and up to district level, the late signing of the project agreement on 28th September 2015, as well as unplanned time consuming negotiations to solve many issues raised at different times by the different line Ministers at federal government based in Mogadishu and the federal member state line Minsters based in Kismayo town resulted the delays of the entire activities of the approved work plan, but it is remarkable to note that from the inception to the end of the project, there was no single issue raised by the local leaders on the respective project sites (Buurgabo and Kidifaani Villages). However, RAAS requested for one month of no-cost extension of the sub-agreement to ICRAF on 26th July 2016, which ICRAF approved on 1st August 2016 that differed, the end date of the sub-agreement from 31st July 2016 to 31st August 2016.

During the first quarter, RAAS successfully completed two (2) of the six (6) general activities on the approved work plan and identified 26 traditional water catchments/earth pans, 61 hand dug wells (38 located on the coastal side at the Buurgabo village and 23 at inland of the Kidifaani village) and the single borehole well located in Badhaadhe town with distance of 50 and 40km to/from the project target sites. The water catchments available at the project sites were 26 (11 located at Buurgabo and 15 at Kidifaani) with storage capacity ranges from 500-2000 cubic meters. Although, no single roof water harvesting and storage structures observed but it was identified 18 public and private building potential for installation of rooftop RWH and storage system (12 of them in Buurgabo village and 6 at Kidifaani village). Furthermore, the communities reported availability of large numbers of streams, but RAAS team observed only two (2) ephemeral streams potential to yield adequate amounts of sand that could be used to conserve water for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes at the both project target sites and recommended further feasibility study for those streams. The prevalent type of degradation at both project sites were soil erosion due to the loss of topsoil by runoff or wind, gully erosion, sheet erosion, reduction of soil nutrients, reduced density or loss of the beneficial trees and shrubs of windbreaks/shelter belts of the croplands due to the excessive and uncontrolled cutting for charcoal production.

In conclusion, activities completed during implementation period include, two meetings with local authorities for the selection of the project sites and official approval for implementation of the project by authority. Community meeting for the participatory data collection on water resources with participants of 12 elders represented from the respective two project sites (8 from Buurgabo and 4 from Kidifaani). Data collection on water use efficient technologies

through focus group discussions (FGDs) with participants of two farmers' cooperatives, as well as physical observations and household interview for the selected 20 households in Buurgabo village. Baseline information of RWH and SWC technologies through consultations with individual farmers selected from two farmers cooperatives and physical observations at the selected farmers, as well as the public/private buildings potential for installation of rooftop RWH and storage tanks. Community capacity building on RWH and soil water conservation technologies and successfully established four (4) demonstration sites including one (1) rooftop RWH and storage system designed and installed for training and demonstration in Buurgabo villages, one (1) demonstration site of improved water pan for livestock and domestic use in Buurgabo villages and two (2) demonstration farms for soil and water conservation (SWC) technologies (one in Buurgabo village and other in Kidifaani villages)

2. INTRODUCTION

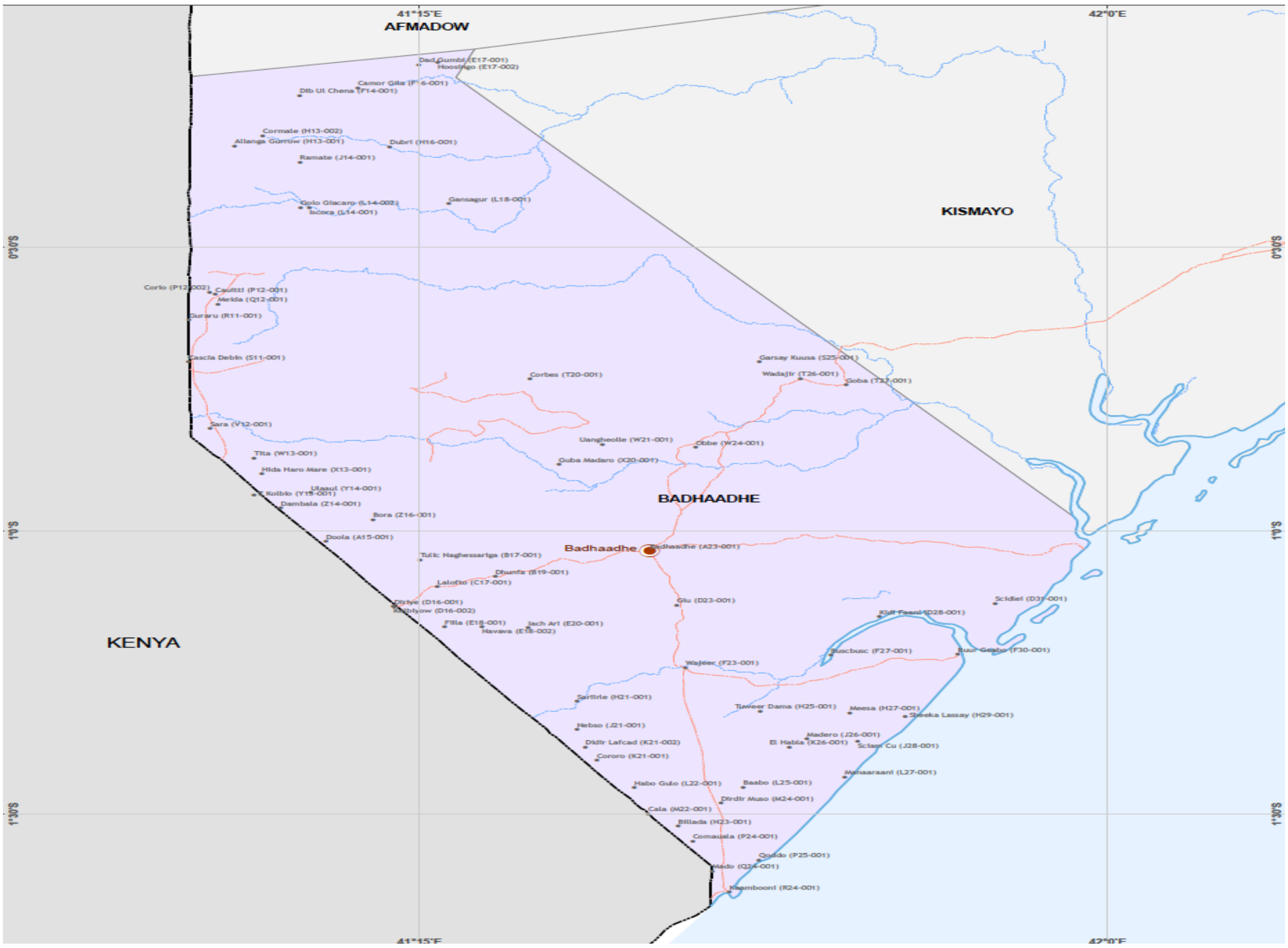

Figure 1: Map of Badhaadhe District

Badhaadhe district is one of the four districts of the Lower Juba Region that is located on the extreme South of Somalia adjacent to Kenya's border close to the coastal town of Lamu in Kenya with Latitude of-1.00207 and Longitude 41.66144 (Figure-1). Badhaadhe district shares boarder with Afmadow district to the North, Kismayo district to the North East, Kenya to West and Indian Ocean to the South East. Badhaadhe district has a total of 67 locations/settlements (Figure-1) and hosts with total population of 49,008 (UNDP-2014) and 85% of the total population about 41,656 are rural population living in villages & remote satellite settlements with limited access to basic social services.

Table 1: Georeferenced Locations Locations/Settlements **in Badhaadhe** with GPS

No	Region	District	Locations/Settlements	Latitude	Longitude	P-Code
1	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Allanga Gurrow	-0.3204	41.048901	SA-3704-H13-001
2	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Baabo	-1.4527	41.602901	SA-3708-L25-001
3	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Badhaadhe	-1.03537	41.500469	SA-3708-A23-001
4	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Billada	-1.5209	41.5317	SA-3708-N23-001
5	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Bora	-0.9805	41.199299	SA-3704-Z16-001
6	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Buscbusc	-1.2193	41.698002	SA-3708-F27-001
7	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Buurgabo	-1.21781	41.836891	SA-3708-F30-001
8	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Cala	-1.4994	41.499599	SA-3708-M22-001
9	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Camor Gila	-0.2185	41.182701	SA-3704-F16-001
10	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Cascia Debin	-0.7017	40.998199	SA-3704-S11-001
11	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Cauitti	-0.5829	41.027802	SA-3704-P12-001
12	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Comauala	-1.547	41.547901	SA-3708-P24-001
13	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Corbes	-0.7322	41.370499	SA-3704-T20-001
14	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Corio	-0.5794	41.0215	SA-3704-P12-002
15	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Cormale	-0.3027	41.079399	SA-3704-H13-002
16	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Cororo	-1.4053	41.443501	SA-3708-K21-001
17	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Dad Gumbi	-0.178	41.249199	SA-3704-E17-001
18	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Dambala	-0.95981	41.09885	SA-3704-Z14-001
19	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Dhunfa	-1.0806	41.332699	SA-3708-B19-001
20	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Dib Ul Chena	-0.2319	41.1194	SA-3704-F14-001
21	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Didir Lafcad	-1.3812	41.430801	SA-3708-K21-002
22	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Dirdir Muso	-1.4798	41.578701	SA-3708-M24-001
23	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Diriye	-1.13433	41.22262	SA-3708-D16-001
24	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Doola	-1.0188	41.147999	SA-3708-A15-001
25	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Dubri	-0.3222	41.217701	SA-3704-H16-001
26	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	El Habla	-1.3812	41.652802	SA-3708-K26-001
27	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Fiila	-1.1697	41.2775	SA-3708-E18-001
28	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Gansagur	-0.4229	41.281898	SA-3704-L18-001
29	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Garsay Kuusa	-0.7016	41.620399	SA-3704-S25-001
30	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Giu	-1.1311	41.530701	SA-3708-D23-001
31	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Goba	-0.74276	41.714649	SA-3704-T27-001
32	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Golo Giacaro	-0.4299	41.120399	SA-3704-L14-002
33	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Guba Madaro	-0.8829	41.401699	SA-3704-X20-001
34	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Guraru	-0.6281	40.998501	SA-3704-R11-001
35	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Habo Gulo	-1.453	41.484001	SA-3708-L22-001
36	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Hida Haro Mare	-0.8995	41.0784	SA-3704-X13-001
37	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Hoosingo	-0.17382	41.270119	SA-3704-E17-002
38	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Iach Ari	-1.1711	41.368301	SA-3708-E20-001
39	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Iscora	-0.4306	41.130001	SA-3704-L14-001
40	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Kaambooni	-1.63754	41.587711	SA-3708-R24-001
41	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Kidifaani	-1.1513	41.751301	SA-3708-D28-001
42	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Koday	-1.03294	41.973869	SA-3708-A33-001
43	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Kolbiyow	-1.1327	41.221771	SA-3708-D16-002
44	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Lalofto	-1.0989	41.269699	SA-3708-C17-001
45	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Madero	-1.3676	41.671902	SA-3708-J26-001
46	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Mado	-1.6005	41.569099	SA-3708-Q24-001
47	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Manaaraani	-1.43415	41.71349	SA-3708-L27-001
48	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Meesa	-1.3208	41.719101	SA-3708-H27-001
49	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Meida	-0.5999	41.030499	SA-3704-Q12-001
50	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Navava	-1.1685	41.318001	SA-3708-E18-002
51	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Nebso	-1.351	41.421902	SA-3708-J21-001
52	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Obbe	-0.8529	41.5508	SA-3704-W24-001

No	Region	District	Locations/Settlements	Latitude	Longitude	P-Code
53	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Qoddo	-1.58059	41.620049	SA-3708-P25-001
54	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Ramate	-0.3497	41.119598	SA-3704-J14-001
55	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Sara	-0.8196	41.021702	SA-3704-V12-001
56	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Sariirle	-1.3007	41.4217	SA-3708-H21-001
57	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Sciam Cu	-1.3711	41.727501	SA-3708-J28-001
58	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Scidlei	-1.1282	41.877602	SA-3708-D31-001
59	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Sheeka Lassay	-1.328	41.779598	SA-3708-H29-001
60	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Tita	-0.8715	41.07	SA-3704-W13-001
61	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Tulic Naghessariga	-1.0513	41.250702	SA-3708-B17-001
62	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Tuweer Dama	-1.3183	41.621498	SA-3708-H25-001
63	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Uangheolle	-0.8476	41.449699	SA-3704-W21-001
64	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Ulaaul	-0.9321	41.131401	SA-3704-Y14-001
65	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Wadajir	-0.73197	41.665001	SA-3704-T26-001
66	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Wajeer	-1.24102	41.53989	SA-3708-F23-001
67	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Z Kolbio	-0.93765	41.0697	SA-3704-Y13-001

The majority tribe of the Badhaadhe district is Ogaden of Darod clan with minority clans of Sheikhal, Ormale, Galjael of Hawiye and Dhulbahante of Darod (Figure-2). The principle economic base of this livelihood zone is rain fed farming, with cattle and goat rearing, fishing, casual labour and forest product mainly charcoal production, firewood, wild honey and timber sells for construction of local houses.

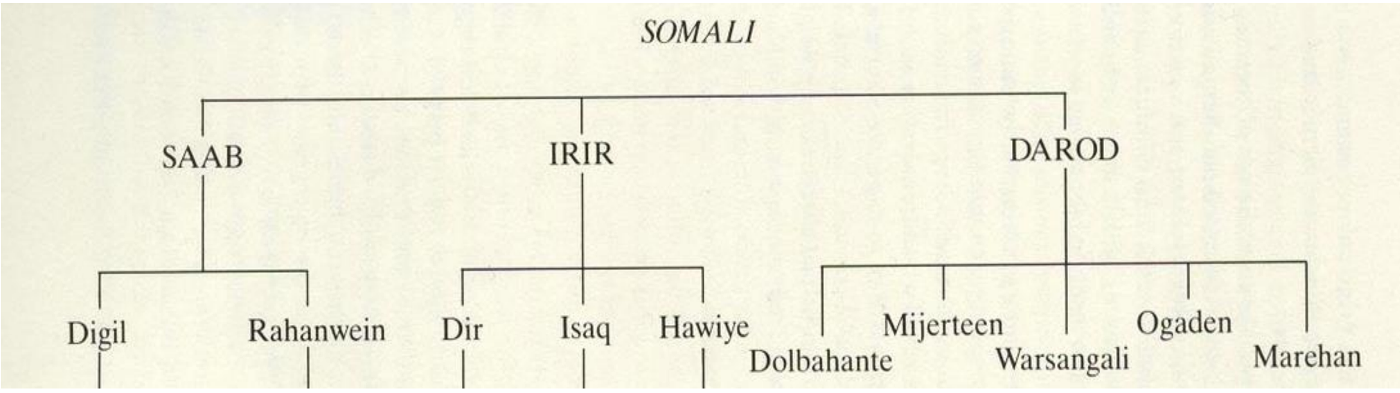

Figure 2: **Somali Clans**

3. BACKGROUND

The Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) is an IGAD initiative with the financial support of the European Union (EU) aiming to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic wellbeing of the populations in IGAD region, through a better regional integration in the environmental sector. Its purpose is the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems in the IGAD region in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods & services. ICRAF is one of the BMP implementing partners managing one of the three projects financed through IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa to develop collaborative management in three cross-boundaries land/seascapes between Kenya-Somalia, Djibouti-Ethiopia & Ethiopia-South Sudan.

The ICRAF project started at the end of 2013 and will last till November 2017. It is being implemented in the cross-border area of North Eastern Kenya and Southern Somalia in an area extending from the Tana River delta in Kenya to the Laga Badana Bush Bushle National Reserve in Somalia. RAAS is an implementing associate partner with ICRAF and supports the implementation of cross border biodiversity conservation in land/ seascapes activities in Somalia. RAAS was facilitated to support implementation of Activity 7 of the project **"Forestry, Agroforestry and Rainwater Harvesting Program for Re-greening the Environment"** Specifically, RAAS supported the implementation of Rainwater Harvesting component of this activity in Somalia.

Activity implementation was coordinated by ICRAF and focused on rainwater harvesting and improved watershed management in agricultural landscapes adjacent to protected areas in Somalia.

In conclusion, the specific objective of this component was to introduce efficient RWH and Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) techniques to deliver on livelihood and environmental improvement in the targeted areas. Activity was led by RAAS and involved development of programs to support Integrated Water Resource Management interventions. Activities implemented were envisaged to include, but not limited to the techniques such as; improved planting pits (zai), stone lines, earthen bunds or trenches on contours, semi-circular bunds (half-moons), tied ridges, farm ponds, sand dams, water pans and other IWRM methods to reduce runoff and soil erosion, increase rainfall infiltration, store water for re-use and enhanced soil and water conservation, promotion of water management techniques that also would include drainage for sustainable availability of water for crops, humans & livestock. RAAS identified and focused on three (3) different categories of RWH interventions into two project sites including Rooftop RWH and storage systems for domestic use. SWC measures to retain soil on farms and conserve water such as planting pits, soil bunds, and half moon & storage of water for reuse such as water pans, farm ponds and sand dams

4. DELIVERABLES

The key deliverables included the following.

a) Assessments report on water status in the project sites by 30^{th} July 2015. The report and maps of the project sites covered the following aspects:
   - ❖ Vegetative cover and land degradation in Badhaadhe District
   - ❖ Amount and location of rainwater partitions (Rainfall, runoff and ground water recharge)

b) A report on technological options appropriate for the project sites

c) Reports on training on water management (November to December 2015)

d) Report on RWH and soil and water conservation techniques supported, adopted and impacts on livelihoods of pilot households including number of farms/ with intervention by July 2016

5. APPROVED PROJECT WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

As per clause (6) of the project agreement and Annex-1 attached to the project agreement, Tables 2 shows the approved work plan of the project

Table 2: Approved Work Plan

General Activities	Detailed Activities	Timeframe
1.0. Assessment of water situation in the Badhaadhe district and suggest interventions appropriate for community	1.1. Support literature review collection	July 2015
	1.2. Facilitate community meetings for participatory data collection	August 2015
	1.3. Draft report and submit to ICRAF	August 2015
2.0. Identify and assess hot spot farms (degraded farms for conservation) in target sites	2.1. Facilitate community sensitization meetings	September 2015
	2.2. Facilitate identification of hot spot farms	
1st Quarterly Report		October 2015
3.0. Identify the need for water use efficient technologies in selected project sites	3.1. Conduct data collection to identify the need for water use efficient technologies	November 2015
	3.2. Prepare report for submission to ICRAF	
4.0. Collect baseline information on current RWH technologies and identify alternative sustainable efficient RWH and soils and water conservation technologies for selected farms	4.1. Facilitate data collection on current RWH technologies	December 2015
	4.1. Identify alternative sustainable efficient RWH and soils and water conservation technologies for selected farms in consultation with relevant stakeholders	
5.0. Support training & implementation of sustainable Integrated Soil & Water Resource Management techniques for sustainable availability of water to humans, crops, livestock & drainage	5.1. Facilitate community capacity building on identified RWH/soil and water conservation technologies	January 2016
2nd Quarterly Report		Feb. 2016
6.0. Support design and installation of identified RWH and soil and water conservation Technologies in selected farms and establish at least 4 demonstration sites	6.1. Design and install RWH and soil and water conservation interventions on selected hot spot farms	January To June 2016
	6.2. Support establishment of at least 4 demonstration sites	
Final Report		June 2016

6. PROJECT REPORTING SCHEDULE

As per clause 7 of the project agreement, the financial and technical reports were scheduled for submission by email as shown in t Tables 3 and 4

Table 3: Technical Reporting

Title of the Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
First Quarterly Report	July to October 2015	October 30th 2015
Second Quarterly Report	November 2015 to February 2016	February 25th 2016
Third Quarterly Report	March to June 2016	June 30th 2016
Final Project Report	July 2015 to July 2016	30th July 2016

Table 4: Financial Reporting

Title of the Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
First Financial Report	July to September 2015	October 15th 2015
Second Financial Report	October 2015 to December 2015	January 15th 2016
Third & Final Financial Report	March to June 2016	July 15th 2016

7. PROGRESS AGAINST WORK PLAN

RAAS successfully completed six (6) general activities detailed below;

7.1. Meeting with Juba Land Authority

RAAS field officer met with the minster for energy, water and environment of the Jubaland Authority Hon. Mohamed Yusuf Omar on 8th August 2015 in Kismayo and discussed about the project implementation, the selection of the two project sites and the official approval for the implementation of the project by authority. However, during discussion, the Minster requested for at least 2 days for the consultation with the president of the Jubaland State and finally on 11th August 2015, the Minster sent an official email to RAAS field officer copied to the CEO of RAAS confirming that the Minster in consultation with the president of the Jubaland State approved the implementation of the project activities and selected two project sites (Kudha and Buurgabo). On 12th August 2015, RAAS field officer met again with the Minster for further discussion since one of the selected locations by the authority (Kudha) is located outside the project site and finally agreed to replace with Kidifaani

7.2. Meeting with Badhaadhe District Commissioner

RAAS field officers, Mr. Abdifatah Hirow Gure met with the Badhaadhe deputy district commissioner, Mr. Mohamed Ibrahin Farah on 5th September 2015 at his office and briefly explained to the DC about the project, the funding agencies and the project sites of Buurgabo and Kidifaani locations as per agreed with the Minster for energy, water and environment of the Jubaland authority. The field officer also informed the DC the scope of the work for the project contract limited for assessment of water resources and land degradation that will be followed by the demonstration sites for the RWH and soil and water conservation to be introduced for the farmers. However, the Badhaadhe DC considered the importance of the project components to both economic and environment in his district area and communities in general but informed our field officer that although we had approval from the minster of the Jubaland State, there was an earlier directions from the president of the Jubaland State that banned international Agencies and national NGOs presence and operations at the Buurgabo due to the security reasons. Therefore he, suggested replacing Buurgabo with Ras-Kamboni, but our field officer explained to the DC that the replacement of the project site is not under his authority. The DC and our field officer agreed that the DC will meet with the president of

the Jubaland State for further consultation and the DC will call another meeting with our field officer to decide the matter.

In conclusion, our field officer met with the DC again on 08th October 2015 and provided an official letter for approval of the project implementation (See on Annex-1) but orally informed the ban for agencies to work in Buurgabo was still active and as his level of authority can't authorize to work in Buurgabo. At the end of the meeting, the DC and our field officer agreed that initial planned community meeting at Buurgabo to be conducted at Ras-Kamboni village with the participants selected from the Buurgabo village to avoid delays of the project activities, while the DC promised clearance to work in Buurgabo village after two (2) months, that is the beginning of the second quarter of the project

7.3. Facilitate community meetings for participatory data collection

During the meeting with DC, RAAS field program officer informed the DC that he will conduct the community meetings and the DC in collaboration with RAAS field officer identified the key community elders at the project sites **(Buurgabo and Kidifaani)**, the DC designated his deputy to work with RAAS field officer to support and facilitate the planned community meetings and any other assistance required by the RAAS field officer. However, since the ban for the agencies to work in Buurgabo was still active, the planned community meeting at Buurgabo location was conducted at the Ras-Kamboni village on **30th and 31st December 2015** while the Kidifaani community meeting was conducted as planned at the Kidifaani villages

Figure 3: Community Meetings

Although the program was not new to participants and its information was available locally long time ago, since the lead elders of Badhaadhe district participated at the ICRAF stakeholder consultative workshop held in Limuru, Kenya on the 24th and 25th March 2013 and upon their return widely informed to their communities, but the information of the program created high expectations among the communities that once the program started it will inject a lot of money to targeted sites through creating more jobs locally and income generation opportunities. However, during the community meetings at both target locations, RAAS field officer and RAAS technical officer fully explained to the participants about the program and its components. The overall purpose of the community meetings was to mobilize the target communities and facilitate them to conduct community participatory data collection. The main objective of participatory data collection was to identify all types of water resources available (targeted water resource include boreholes, shallow wells, water

pans, springs, roof water catchments, storage tanks, etc.), plus availability, functionality and capacity assessment of the water management committee.

The participants of the community meetings also identified the hot spot farms (degraded farms for conservation) and other NGOs or UN agencies providing any type of support or currently implementing any emergency and development projects in their locations. Therefore, during the meetings RAAS field officer and technical officer conducted key informant interviews, focus group discussions and physical observations using water resource data collection forms developed by FAO/SWALIM-Somalia

7.4. Data collection on water use efficient technologies

The data collection on water use efficient technologies was conducted for period of three (3) day from 23rd to 25th April 2016 at Buurgabo village. The overall objective of this activity was to identify the need for the water use efficient technologies at the project target sites (Buurgabo and Kidifaani villages). However, due to intensified fighting between Al-Shabab militants and Somalia Federal and Jubaland Army backed by the AMISOM troops (KDF) in/around the project target areas and the Kidifaani village which is the base of Al-Shabab militants remain besieged and completely inaccessible. Therefore, to achieve intended objective of this activity, RAAS field project officer accompanied with two enumerators conducted 1 focus group discussion (FGD) held in Buurgabo on 23rd April 2016 that brought together 14 members of two farmers cooperatives (Dibujuu Farmers Cooperative and Kurtumaley farmers cooperative) for discussion and interview on agricultural water use efficient technologies (see list on Annex-I). RAAS field team also conducted physical observations and household interview for selective 20 households in Buurgabo to identify domestic water use efficient technologies from 24th to 25th April 2016 (see the list of 20 household members on Annex-II

7.5. Baseline information on current RWH and SWC

The hired consultant supported by the RAAS field officer successfully conducted activity No.4 (see approved work plan on Table-2) from 15th 19th May 2016. The overall objective of this activity was to collect the data on the current RWH technologies, as well as identify alternative sustainable efficient RWH and soils and water conservation technologies for the selected farms. This activity was conducted through consultations with 14 members (12 males & 2 females) from the two farmer's cooperatives and observations at the selected farms, public/private buildings potential for installation of rooftop RWH & storage tanks

7.6. Community capacity building on identified RWH & SWC technologies

The hired consultant supported by the RAAS field officer successfully conducted this activity from 26th to 28th June 2016. The overall objective of this activity was to facilitate community capacity building on identified RWH and SWC technologies to support implementation of sustainable Integrated Soil and Water Resource Management techniques for sustainable availability of water to humans, crops, livestock and drainage. The hired consultant with support of the RAAS field officer conducted two days in class sessions on the construction and management of rainwater catchment storage, farm ponds, drip irrigation, SWC techniques, rooftop RWH and storage system with 14 participants (12 male & 2 female) selected from the two farmers cooperatives and members of the fishing cooperative in Buurgabo on 27th and 28th June 2016

7.7. Support installation of RWH, SWC & establish of demonstration sites

The sub-activity No.6 of the approved work plan (see on Table-2) comprises of two different and interlinked sub-activities including, the support of design and installation of the different identified RWH, Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) technologies on the selected hot spot farms and the support for establishment of the four (4) demonstration sites. This sub-activity No.6 is the one of the important and absolutely fthe flagship of all other sub-activities of the ToR for the Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) on Annex-1 of the ICRAF/RAAS sub-agreement. However, this sub-activity was integrated with the training and hands-on components conducted through participatory approach that the hired RWH consultant, local RWH Artisans, farmers and some selected owners/caretakers of the selected public/private buildings potential for rooftop RWH had jointly designed and installed different identified RWH, Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) technologies. Therefore, due to constraints related to security challenges, fragile/weak government institutions and lack of enabling environment such as applicable Laws, policies and regulations of all social services, economic development, environmental protection and all aspects of public and private business resulted to delays of the all planned sub-activities especially for this sub-activity No. 6 planned to start on January 2016. However, with efforts, commitments, dedications and tolerances of both RAAS management and field officers resolved many issues raised at different times by the different Ministers at federal government based in Mogadishu and the federal member state level based in Kismayo town. But it is remarkable to note that since the beginning and to the end of the project; there was no single issue raised by the local leaders on the respective project sites (Buurgabo and Kidifaani Villages).

This sub-activity No.6 started with field preparation on 18th July 2016 and RAAS management considering the remaining 12 days to end of the ICRAF/RAAS sub-agreement not sufficient to complete this sub-activity. RAAS requested one month of no-cost extension of the sub-agreement to ICRAF on 26th July 2016 which ICRAF approved on 1st August 2016 and changed the end date of the sub-agreement from 31st July 2016 to 31st August 2016.

This sub-activity No.6 was successfully completed on 25th August 2016, before six (6) days of the end for the one-month extension with bellow listed achievements;

- Successfully designed and installed rooftop RWH and storage tank for training and demonstration at the private building owned by one of the business man and farmer that RAAS field officers influenced and convinced him to invest the materials and equipment required for the installation of rooftop RWH system,
- Two demonstration farms for SWC technologies including earthen bunds, half-moons, planting pits for banana, mango, papaw and lemon trees, as well as designed and planned for construction of farm pond with drip irrigation system and greenhouse for vegetable that RAAS is currently fundraising for investments through grants from Donors for Somalia, credit from private banks and contributions from the selected farmers cooperative,
- One demonstration site of improved water pan for livestock and domestic use rehabilitated and increased with its water holding capacity from 4000 to 10,000 cubic meter and deepened from 1 to 3 miter to reduce evaporation loss (as per FAO recommendations). Furthermore, it was designed and planned to improve water pan technically with lining of plastic sheet (UV Treated, High Density Polyethylene-HDPE dam liners) for reduced infiltration, construction of silt traps, fencing and water troughs for livestock watering for the protection and prevent both animal and human enter into the water pans. RAAS is currently fundraising for investment through grants from Donors for Somalia and labor contributions by the beneficiary community of available Cash for

☞ Work funds from FAO-Somalia and other humanitarian response fund of Somalia in order to improve and increase the number of water pans in the area

8. KEY FINDINGS

8.1. Water Sources

The Laga Badana basin is located in the extreme south of the Somalia bordering with Kenya; the basin is relatively flat and has a thin network of poorly defined seasonal watercourses. The Lag Badana Basin's entire area of 16,600 km^2 is below 200m above sea level and there is no rainfall and surface water gauging done in the basin, but according to data available at the rainfall station of the neighboring Lag Dera Basin in the Kenya side indicates the surface water resources in the Lag Badana Basin area are scarce and localized runoff occurs only during periods of heavy rainfall and little water reaches to the ocean although the seasonal streams in the Basin receive seawater from the tidal estuaries.

Access to safe water for domestic use remains a challenge at both project target sites visited and the main water sources observed and available were limited to 26 traditional water catchments/earth pans, 61 tube/hand dug wells and single borehole well located in Badhaadhe town with distance of 45km from the project sites (Buurgabo and Kidifaani) which is currently under rehabilitation by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). However, during the long dry spell, the water catchments/earth pans dry up earlier that leads to a high concentration of pastoralists and their livestock around the tube/hand dug wells located at the coastal village of Buurgabo, and due to overload the tube/hand dug wells also dry up before the rainy season and this situation force pastoralist to migrate to other areas in search of water.

Furthermore, all types of water sources available at the project sites are communal and all people have absoluteaccesse, but all of them have no water management committee (WMC) to take care of the operational management and maintenance of water sources. In conclusion, according to Somalia WASH cluster reports, overall villages under the Badhaadhe district are the least WASH coverage in the Lower Juba Region with an increased cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) reported constantly due to the poor water quality, unprotected water sources, inadequate toilets, inappropriate sanitation and hygiene practices among the communities

Table 5: Water Source Data

Type of Water Source	Water Source Location	# Of Water Sources	Ownership	Operational Status	# Of Water Source required rehabilitation & upgrading	Water Use	Water Availability	Distance to Water Source	Management Committee	Water Treatment Practice
Hand Dug Wells	Buurgabo	38	Communal	F- (22) NF (16)	32	Domestic & livestock	9-10 months	200 miters to 1km	N/A	HWT with Aqua tab, Chlorine and boiling
	Kidi Faani	23	Communal	F (14) NF (9)	21	Domestic & livestock	9-10 months	200 miters to 1km	N/A	HWT with Aqua tab, Chlorine and boiling
Water Pans	Buurgabo	11	Communal	F (11)	11	Domestic & livestock	2-3 months	5-20km	N/A	HWT with Aqua tab, Chlorine and boiling
	Kidi Faani	15	Communal	F (15)	15	Domestic & livestock	2-3 months	5-20km	N/A	HWT with Aqua tab, Chlorine and boiling

F-Factional; NF-Non-Factional;HWT: Household Water Treatment

8.1.1. Hand Dug Wells

The main water source in the project target area is hand-dug wells, simply dug by individual or communities with or without concrete rings lining and not protected from contamination. However, the humanitarian agencies have rehabilitated and upgraded some of those tube/hand-dug wells used communally. The 38 out of the 61 hand dug wells are located at or near the coastal side and highly saline not comfortable and safe for human consumption, but people and their livestock rely on this type of hand dug wells since they have no alternative water source. Furthermore, people use the traditional household water treatment through boiling the water and store in 10 liter Jerri cans or jar pot (locally known as ASHUN) for household drinking. The number of observed hand dug wells at both project sites was 61

Figure 4: Hand dug wells
(38 located on the coastal side at the Buurgabo village and 23 on inland at the Kidifaani village).

However, according to the community information, the 61 hand dug wells at the both project target villages, only 8 have been rehabilitated by the NGOs and the rest of the 53 requires rehabilitation and upgrading which the respective communities can not afford without external support, since both the government at the regional and federal levels have no resources to support or invest the much needed public services to their vulnerable people

8.1.2. Water Pans & Streams

Water pans are important water sources since the majority of the population about 70% are pastoralist and agro pastoralist who rely solely on water pans for the both domestic use and their livestock.

Figure 5: Water Catchments

The majority of the water pans are located inland and constructed by the community through manual soil excavation with no engineering/technical design. The poor design with high evaporation rate and seepage results to siltation and drying up early within one month after rainy season. According to the community information, the total water catchments available at the both project sites estimated about 26 water catchments with storage capacity ranges from 500 to 2,000 cubic meters. During the time of the survey, 9 of the 12 water pans visited had dried up and silted. Therefore, all of the observed water pans absolutely require rehabilitation to increase the water holding capacity from 4000 to 10,000 cubic meter (as per FAO recommendations) to meet the needs throughout the dry season and possibly beyond. Furthermore, all observed water pans also requires technical improvements such as lining with dedicated plastic sheets (UV Treated, High Density Polyethylene-HDPE dam liners) for reduced infiltration, construction of silt traps, sluices/water troughs in support to better sustainability and durability.

In conclusion, both project target sites have large number of ephemeral streams potential to yield adequate amounts of sand that could be used to conserve water for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes. Therefore, requires further feasibility study for those streams with potential for installing sand dams, sub-surface dams or infiltration galleries

8.1.3. Roof Water Harvesting & Storage Although, both target locations have some structures suitable for roof water harvesting such as schools, health posts and government buildings (figure-6) there was no single roof water harvesting and storage structures observed at both project sites and the majority of the people asked why the roof water harvesting structures are not in place with some suitable buildings available in their area reported that it was due to the high costs associated specially with storage structures that people can't afford to invest and the humanitarian agencies coming to their area are not interested investing in roof water harvesting

Figure 6: RWH potential roof catchment behind community members

8.2. Hot Spot Farms (degraded farms for conservation)

RAAS team successfully facilitated the community sensitization meeting for identification of hot spot farms through interactive participatory approach including interviews and in-depth consultations with individuals and groups of identified farmers. According to the findings of the interviews with farmers and field observations, the main farming system in the area is rain fed with no hope or thinking of irrigation use by all interviewed farmers since both project sites have no rivers with complete absence of soil/water conservation measures within farmer.

Furthermore, RAAS team accompanied with identified farmers conducted physical observations on the identified hot spot farms and during their observations revealed that the prevalent type of degradation at both project sites were soil erosion due to the loss of topsoil by runoff or wind, gully erosion, sheet erosion, reduction of soil nutrients, reduced density or loss of the beneficial trees and shrubs of windbreaks/shelter belts of the croplands due to the excessive and uncontrolled cutting for charcoal production (figure-6). RAAS team also identified the limited or lack of knowledge and awareness on the land degradation impacts and its mitigation measures among the farmers and the community in general, while the complete absence of rule of law, good governance, environmental policy, poverty, and population pressure were identified as aggravating factors

Table 6: Degradation Data

Type of Degradation	Direct Cause	Indirect Cause	Impacts	Mitigation Measures by Farmers	Applicable Measures Identified by RAAS Team
Soil erosion (Sheet, Rill & Gully Erosion)	Rainfall runoff, splash, runoff or wind that degrades soil fertility	Absence of role of law, good governance, environmental policy, poverty & population pressure	Erosion removes surface soil material (topsoil), reduces levels of soil organic matter, and contributes to the breakdown of soil structure. This creates a less favorable environment for plant growth.	N/A	☞ Soil and water conservation measure to trap soil and conserve water ☞ Storage of water for re use (farm ponds, sand dams, water pans) ☞ Conservation agriculture ☞ Promotion of agroforestry on the identified hotspot farms
Loss of vegetation cover	Removal of all crop residues, Overgrazing of rangeland & Deforestation excessive and uncontrolled cutting for charcoal production		Lowering of the land's productive capacity, resulting in reduced yields or a need for higher inputs	N/A	

It was observed that majority of the rain fed farms are highly degraded while newly land cleared farms for rain fed farming had no soil and water conservation measures. The farmers also noted that international and national agencies who occasionally visited their area come with short time emergency interventions limited to food distribution, vaccination (EPI), sanitation and hygiene awareness and it was their first time to meet an agency coming with agenda of farming technology, environment and natural resource management

Figure 7: Degraded farms

Therefore, it was not surprise that the farms at the project site are not well productive and are degraded since farmers depended on the rainfall and lacks any other technical and financial support to improve farm productivity forcing them to remain dependent on the occasional humanitarian aid and negative coping strategies including game/bush meat and charcoal production for their survival

8.3. Identified Water Use Efficient Technologies

Somalia is water scarce country affected by the protracted civil war since 1991, global terrorism, collapsed infrastructure; lack of effective governance system and low availability of skilled professionals. The current Government of Somalia lacks all means to serve its people and UN in collaboration with NGOs with funding support from international community took the responsibility to provide basic services to the people in Somalia for the past 26 years. However, the UN led WASH, Food security/Livelihood, Health, Nutrition and Education sectors in Somalia reflects humanitarian oriented programs and funding policy highly dominated by interventions intended to save lives and relief to the people suffering. During our assessment in the project target areas, RAAS team revealed that the target communities had no ideas on the water use efficiency technologies and not even observed single Water Use Efficient Technology (WUET) adopted in the project target area.

During the focus group discussion (FDG) held in Buurgabo village on 23rd April 2016 that brought together 14 members (12 male & 2 female) of two farmers cooperatives for discussion and interview on agricultural water use efficient technologies, RAAS hired consultant spent more time on awareness rising among the participant of the FGD with the concept of water use efficiency, as well as the needs, benefits and how the water use efficient technologies applicable within their respective environment. Therefore, at the end of FGD, the participants were enabled to identify some Agricultural water use efficient technologies applicable and partially used by some farmers in the project targets villages (see on Table-7)

Figure 8: Community meeting on awareness of WUET

Table 7: Agricultural water use efficient technologies

No	Water Use Efficient Technology	Status	Remarks
1	Drip irrigation	Not used	Technology not introduced yet
2	Bucket irrigation	Not used	Suitable only for vegetable
3	Plastic lining of water pans & farm pond	Not used	Lack of awareness, skills and costs
4	Water troughs for livestock watering	Not used	Lack of awareness
5	Planting pits, soil bunds, half moon	Partially used	Hard physical work & high labor input

In conclusion during the physical observations and household interview for the selective 20 households in Buurgabo village conducted from 24th to 25th April 2016. RAAS hired consultant in collaboration with enumerators analyzed the responses among households interviewed, as well as the findings of their physical observations and identified on the domestic water use efficient technologies applicable to the respective project target villages (Table-8)

Table 8: Domestic water use efficient technologies

No	Water Use Efficient Technology	Status	Remarks
1	Rooftop RWH and Storage	Not used	Limited iron roofed buildings & costs of storage
2	Tap on storage tank	Not used	Complete absence of RWH storage tank
3	Waterless Toilets	Partially used	Costs
4	Hand pump for wells	Not used	High costs

8.4. Rooftop RWH and Storage System Installed

Despite challenges for investments of material and equipment required for the installation of rooftop RWH and storage system as demonstration sites, RAAS field officer influenced and convinced one of the local business man (Sheik Dahir) who is the owner of the building in Buurgabo village suitable for installation of rooftop RWH and storage system to invest in the materials and equipment required for the installation to use for practical training and demonstration site. However, RAAS consultant designed the system and provided the required materials/equipment with costs to the businessman who within one week brought to the site all required items. Therefore, RAAS consultant technically directed local artisans with knowledge of contraction to successfully install the first RWH and storage system in Buurgabo (figure 9)

Figure 9: Left: Rooftop RWH & Storage system Installed and Right: 2 SWC Demonstration Sites

9. COMPARISON OF WORK PLAN AND ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Table 9: Comparison of work plan and actual accomplishments

SN	General Activities	Detailed Activities	Timeframe Planned	Actual Time Done
1	Assessment of water situation in the Badhaadhe district and suggest interventions appropriate for community	Support literature review collection	July 2015	August 2015
		Facilitate community meetings for participatory data collection	August 2015	September 2015
2	Identify and assess hot spot farms (degraded farms for conservation) in target sites	Facilitate community sensitization meetings	September 2015	December 2015
		Facilitate identification of hot spot farms		
3	Identify the need for water use efficient technologies in selected project sites	Conduct data collection to identify the need for water use efficient technologies	November 2015	April 2016
4	Collect baseline information on current RWH technologies and identify alternative sustainable efficient RWH and soils and water conservation technologies for selected farms	Facilitate data collection on current RWH technologies	December 2015	May 2016
		Identify alternative sustainable efficient RWH and soils and water conservation technologies for selected farms in consultation with relevant stakeholders		
5	Support training & implementation of sustainable Integrated Soil & Water Resource Management techniques for sustainable availability of water to humans, crops, livestock & drainage	Facilitate community capacity building on identified RWH/soil and water conservation technologies	January 2016	June 2016
6	Support design and installation of identified RWH and soil and water conservation Technologies in selected farms and establish at least 4 demonstration sites	Design and install RWH and soil and water conservation interventions on selected hot spot farms	June 2016	August 2016
		Support establishment of at least 4 demonstration sites		

10. CHALLENGES

1. UN and International NGOs in Somalia have for a long time used cash for work (CFW) approach for the rehabilitation of water catchments, soil water conservation, free farming input (seeds, fertilizers & farming hand tools), daily subsistence allowances (DSA) ranges from 10 to 20 US $ per day paid to the participants of the workshops, seminars or trainings held in Somalia. This was a challenge to implement our activities,
2. The transportation costs budgeted for the project was another challenge, since the transportation rate of all travel methods (Air, Land and Seas) to/from and within in Somalia is high due to the security reason. The project sites are very remote and in accessible by road due to insecurity and our staff based in Badhaadhe district had to travel all the way to Nairobi then fly to Kismayo and again travel by sea from Kismayo to reach the project sites of Buurgabo and Kidi Faani just located 50 km from Badhaadhe district

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The farmers are not organized into cooperatives, farmer organizations were informal but the members of the individual farmers highly expressed their wish for the formation of the farmer's cooperative. Therefore providing farmers training on cooperative or self-help group management including introduction of membership payment fee prioritized in order to enhance cohesion of the members' commitment to organization.
- During the assessment we revealed lack of alternative sustainable farming technologies, disaster risk management and limited livelihood diversification within the project target sites. Therefore, we are highly recommending investing in areas of conservation farming technologies, agroforestry with focus on locally available tree species potential to increase soil fertility and livelihood diversifications especially introduction to beekeeping and poultry production both will contribute to income generation and improve household food and nutrition security
- To employ and train community own resource persons (CORPS), at least one CORPS at each project site to mobilize communities, promote dissemination of technologies, information sharing and supervise the development and uptake of the technologies

12. LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of community members trained

No	Names	Telephone Contacts
1	Mohamed Ahmed Mohamud	0616524381
2	Mohamed Hussein	
3	Hassan Hared	061-8671283
4	Abdikarin Dhaqane	061-5381293
5	Omar Ali Durow	061-6629836
6	Abdullaahi Garasow	
7	Abdikadir Ahmed Arale	061-5605939
8	Abdi Bartabi	
9	Abdikadir Adan Osman	06-18584771
10	Salad Mohamed Olyale	061-5687669
11	Mohamed Masugo Haji	061-8586928
12	Ibrahim Mohamed	061-7342542
13	Abdullahi Abdi Mohamed	061-7551533
14	Mohamed Abdullaahi	
15	Yusuf Kowneyn	061-7036223

Annex 2: List of households interviewed

No	Name of Household Head	Gender	Location
1	Marian Hassan	Female	Buurgabo
2	Batulo Haji	Female	Buurgabo
3	Habibo Mohamed	Male	Buurgabo
4	Omar Ali Haji	Male	Buurgabo
5	Bore Moalin Saleban	Female	Buurgabo
6	Gaabay Mohamed	Female	Buurgabo
7	Hamido Mohamed Daahir	Female	Buurgabo
8	Hassan Idow Maadey	Male	Buurgabo
9	Khadijo Moalin	Female	Buurgabo
10	Muumino Mohamed	Female	Buurgabo
11	Siraad Baynah	Female	Buurgabo
12	Gaabay Mohamed Yare	Female	Buurgabo
13	Duniyo Omar Salad	Female	Buurgabo
14	Fadumo Abkow Yusuf	Female	Buurgabo
15	Nur Mohamed Farah	Male	Buurgabo
16	Shukri Moalin Shide	Female	Buurgabo
17	Mohamud Ahmed Cilmoge	Male	Buurgabo
18	Mohamed Hilowle	Male	Buurgabo
19	Shukri Mohamed Liban	Female	Buurgabo
20	Sokorey Omar Hussein	Female	Buurgabo

Annex 3: List of Dibujuu farmers' cooperative

No	Names of Farmers	Gender	No	Names of Farmers	Gender
1	Hassan Hared	Male	30	Mayow Dheere	Male
2	Abdikarin Dhaqane Gure	Male	31	Mohamed Adan Boos	Male
3	Omar Mashide	Male	32	Hirey Mohamed	Male
4	Guled Abdullaahi	Male	33	Moalin Osman	Male
5	Omar Ali Durow	Male	34	Mohamed Nur	Male
6	Zuber Abdiweli Alas	Male	35	Bakaal Hassanow	Male
7	Jehow Sanweyne	Male	36	Abdi Rashid	Male
8	Ahmed Abdi Mohamed	Male	37	Muse Habash	Male
9	Abdullahi Garasow	Male	38	Salad Bokey	Male
10	Khalif Garasow	Male	39	Idiris Daud	Male
11	Barrow Ali	Male	40	Halimo Hassan	Female
12	Hassan Hared	Male	41	Muslimo Ibrahin	Female
13	Mukhtar Dheere	Male	42	Sicido Abdi	Female
14	Abdimalik Abdullaahi	Male	43	Halimo Ali Mohamed	Female
15	Diriye Abdullahi	Male	44	Haawo Arabow	Female
16	Salad Olyale	Male	45	Amino Khalif	Female
17	Ibrahin Sadiq	Male	47	Banad Nunoow	Female
18	Hassan Canjeex	Male	48	Khadijo Moalin	Female
19	Hassan Garasow	Male	49	Siraad Baynah	Female
20	Dharaar Jeele	Male	50	Deeqo Haji	Female
21	Ali Gaab	Male	51	Khadijo Mohamed	Female
22	Abdi Nur Mohamed	Male	52	Khadijo Jilbaa	Female
23	Mohamed Dhaqane	Male	53	Haawo Iftin	Female
24	Ahmed Moalin Ali	Male	54	Numina Mohamed	Female
25	Ahmed Buris	Male			
26	Mohamud Ahmed	Male			
27	Ahmed Yusuf	Male			
28	Hussein Diriye	Male			
29	Moalin Ahmed	Male			

1	Hassan Hared	Chairman
2	Abdikarin Dhaqane Gure	Vice Chairman
3	Omar Mashide	Secretary
4	Guled Abdullaahi	Treasurer

Annex 4: List of Kurtumaley farmers' cooperative

No	Names	Gender	No	Names	Gender
1	Abdikadir Adan Osman	Male	32	Ahmed Locos	Male
2	Ali Gaab Abdullaahi	Male	33	Abdi Rage Moalin	Male
3	Mohamed Nur	Male	34	Abdullaahi Ali Muudey	Male
4	Ali Dooyow	Male	35	Adan Bare Olow	Male
5	Osman Hassan Adan	Male	36	Ali Mohamed	Male
6	Abdullaahi Osman	Male	37	Jeekey Abdirashid	Male
7	Mukhtar Sheik Bare	Male	38	Qasim Tororog	Male
8	Ahmed Rajow	Male	39	Abdullahi Dheere	Male
9	Bishaar Muudey Hassan	Male	40	Omar Kuus Kuudeey	Male
10	Ibrahin Sheik Adan	Male	41	Abdurrahman Abdi Sanbur	Male
11	Ali Iftin Ahmed	Male	42	Ooji Harun	Male
12	Abukar Gaab	Male	43	Nur Mohamed Farah	Male
13	Mohamed Shaalle	Male	44	Abdikadir Ali	Male
14	Mohamed Moalin Shide	Male	45	Adan Abdow	Male
15	Mohamed Adan Kulane	Male	46	Ibrahin Adan	Male
16	Adan Hassan Adan	Male	47	Hassan Idow Maadey	Male
17	Mohamed Darwaq	Male	48	Ahmed Abdi Mohamud	Male
18	Osman Jacir Farah	Male	49	Mohamed Hilowle	Male
19	Rashid Sheik Bare	Male	50	Mohamed Osman	Male
20	Ahmed Jeri Hussein	Male	51	Habibo Mohamed	Female
21	Adan Abdi Shube	Male	52	Marian Hassan	Female
22	Ibrahin Suufiyow	Male	53	Gabaay Mohamed Yare	Female
23	Dhure Abdullaahi	Male	54	Muslimo Ibrahin	Female
24	Mohamed Hafow	Male	55	Shukri Moalin Shide	Female
25	Osman Abdow	Male	56	Hamido Mohamed Daahir	Female
26	Ibrahin Wiiraay	Male	57	Batulo Haji	Female
27	Barrow Bajuni	Male	58	Habibo Barni	Female
28	Ahmed Kadiye	Male	59	Halimo Salad	Female
29	Ahmed Jeele	Male	60	Haawo Abdi Nur	Female
30	Ali Bashir Nur	Male	61	Shuqulo Hareeri	Female
31	Abdikadir Hussein Ahmed	Male			

1	Abdikadir Adan	Chairman
2	Ali Gaab Abdullaahi	Vice Chairman
3	Mohamed Nur	Secretary
4	Ali Dooyow	Treasurer